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THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

A LIVELY SESSION WITH NO RESULT. CHARLES O'CONOR REFUSES THE NOMINATION— SO DOES THE AMERICAN LAMARTINE—TRANS-PARENT SWINDLE OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR-THE POSSIBLE NOMINEE ADAMS OF MASSA-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—To-night the remnants of the incoherent game that came to smash Greeley are pretty well cowed. The result of the day, the exposure from their dupes, have taught the boldest of them, to a certain extent, a caution that has not hitherto been regarded. It has been hoped that the work of the day would end with the acceptance of O'Coner, and the promised adherence of John Q. Adams to this disgracefal rabble, with whom his name has been bedraggled in the mire of traffic and dicker. From the outset, when Dunean and his cabal discovered that the efforts of the Grant people had succeeded in mistaking some remote Democrats who had little chance keep up with current events, the scheme te prolong this ludicrous comedy of deliberation as long as possible to impress the country. To that end the mysterious reticence of the first two days are to be eribed, for it turns out now that the ringleaders knew fully 10-days ago just the men that would stand a nomi-nation and who would not. But the delegations were to believe in this last movement that Mr. O'Conor had been merely waiting to see how much strength the movement would develop before lending his his name. Upon this understanding the only element that gives a grain of weight to the gathering has been held to the work for these two tedious days, and upon this same meager segment must rest all the importance id be expected to come from the movement. Even before the dechination of O'Conner there were sinister expressions of doubt on the part of the distant delegates, and Danean was coming to be dis-trusted by too many outside of the little workings with him in the management of this affair. Some of the unswervably true Democrats resented the idea of tavoring Grant, and confessed quite frankly that they came because they had been led to understand that in case a Convention respectable in numbers came together that Mr. O'Conor would be a withdraw. This was the common staple of the circulars addressed to the Democrats in remote sections, and was religiously believed by many up to the latest moment. Indeed, the Chief Grant correspondents here openly boasted that Mr. Greeley would be obliged to withdraw in the event

It must be remembered that in all the mystification and failure of to-day no one is to blame. Duncan had promise of the presence of Stephens, Wise, O'Brien, who has not been here at all, and some of the more expert Grant managers, but be-yond Morion's hovering on the other side of the river all his allies have failed him, and damaging developments have been made in the very face of the Convention and just as it; was ending in fancied triumph. Mr. J. Q. Adams had been promised as one of the attractions of the Convention, but instead that young gentlepend on the good company to which he has always been accustomed he may consent to flank the ticket. that the atmosphere is clear and the remaining delegate, for there has been a large session since morn energy to no purpose. It is true that the Ring has called a new session to undo the work achieved in the excite ment of to-day's bitter disappointment, but there are tittle hopes of doing anything that can redeem the thing from the hopeless failure of the past two days, and the stigma of disgrace reflected from the suppression of free speech, to-day. The determined oustaught of the Ring on the members who demurred to a packed denomination did arouse the attention of the better class, and before the complete breakdown of the enemy many withdrew, protesting their abhorrence of such unfair and cowardly action.

tenfold more popular and effective than Cincinnati.

All in all, a better day's work could hardly have been fione by the warmest friends of Reform in the interests of Greeley and Brown, and when the result is declared in November, not the least among the causes tending o Mr. Greeley's election will be the insane attempt of his enemies here to-day. The city rings to-night with the end of the burlesque, and the Democrats who have been lamenting the gathering as a reflection against their good faith and party loyalty are almost disposed to look leniently on the dupes of men who are misleading the credulous and tricking the rest. It is proposed to morrow to nominate Adams for the first place, and put Lyons or Edgerton on the second. The rening delegates are too much dispirited the result to-morrow rests wholly with the advices received from Washington or the outside Grant authori ties. To-night, Duncan claims that Lyons will head the ticket, as his selection was a noble impulse of honest men, unmoved by the prejudice of name or reputation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROWDY CONVEN-TION.

SUMMARY SQUELCHING OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE TRAIN-A SUCCESSION OF ROWS-O'CONOR ABANDONS HIS FRIENDS-LYONS NOMINATED,

BUT WILL NOT ACCEPT—DISGUSTING AND DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Louisville, Sept. 4.-When the Convention began its session even the number in attendance yesterday was palpably lessened. Up to the last moment the pretense was kept up of uncertainty and deliberation. The New-York gang seem to have brought explicit directions and under their management the whole thing has been run as previously determined. This idea gaining ground through the night caused some denunciation and vigorous threats of exposure on the part of some of the delegates. To prevent this the most extraordinary measures were adopted, and as the result shows, with consummate success. The band as usual opened the proceedings and amused the well-thinned ascut and dried scheme of the night and the plan first suggested in New-York. When the meeting was called to order several so-called representatives of Northern States, with that never-to-be-mistaken Southern accent, opened the proceeding by carefully correcting the names on the list of credentials, obviously to make the andience believe that such States had representatives at hand in the flesh. The Committee, too, auxious to give full effect to this delusion, besought permission to still further delay the report on the beggarly squad that pretended to represent nobody knows what and nobody knows where. Mr. Duncan, keenly alive to the rumors of the night, informed the Grant correspondents that there were designs against the Convention, besought that a force of Sergeants-at-Arms be authorized, and when the Convention hastily sought that boon appointed a force of burly policemen, who figured there after threateningly in the vicinity of such members as seemed to in any way interfere with the smooth running of the general plan. It was considered inter-ference with the peace and dignity of the Convention to put a motion contrary to those inspired by the Duncan clique and the New-York gang, and two or three unfortunates who persisted in this obstinacy were incontinently overawed by the Sergeants-at-Arm niniously from the room. This sort of thing seemed to afford Mr. Duncan great relief, and he walked about, rubbing his hands with immense com-

SUMMARY EJECTION OF G. F. TRAIN. But he had in his diverse views forgotten to take up the burden of the Labor Reformers, and in the selection of men had made no allusion to the selection of any of this body on the four-fold National Committee, so a workman from Western New-York reminded him of this on, to the serious danger of being thrust out, the ergeant-at-Arms moving toward him as it was noticed

placency, regarding the smooth working of his little

game as;an augury, of perfect success. Mr. Chauncey

Burr besought the Convention to arrange for Com-

mittees in each State consisting of four men, so that the

interests of all sections might be represented. He was

particularly moved to advise this, as the campaign was

could command the sympathy and respect of each com-

munity, should be selected. The Convention obviously

regarded this as satirical, and allowed the apostle of

B ate rights, secession, and reënslavement of colored

men to have his way, if thereby he might be silenced.

ewn hands, and remarked with some severity that the question of Labor Reform is not now before the house, and this body had no more right to go outside of the Democratic party to select a committee from the Labor Reformers than to an Odd-Fellows' Lodge. This was be most outspoken adront put upon the laborer, and was so stunning that the enampions of the measure were completely silenced, until Geo. F. Train, the delegate from Nebraska, demanded of the Chair, an explanation such an assertion and the meaning of his offensive allusion. A scene of terrific confusion ensued. The whole body of delegates rose and made a rush toward Train, and a fierce shout of "Put him out!" him out!" filled the air. The President pounded his gavel wildly, and Duncan, rising on the platform, gesticulated like a madman, but could not be heard in the tremendous outery. Train was wedged in between delegates and could not speak, and when the excitement was at its highest pitch the Sergeants-at-Arms reached him and dragged him unresistingly out. A delegate from Pennsylvania bent on exposing some fraud, here arose and attempted to gain the attention of the President. He protested that he had a right to be heard, but the indefatigable police were upon him, and he was suppressed almost as vigorously as Train had been. Quiet partially restored, the President repeated his offensive definition, and met with a rousing response from the purged Convention. But suppression was the regular macifinery of the morning, and two or three delegates in succession whose loyalty was held in doubt by the managers were suppressed by the President, so that it became a ques tion as to whom the majority would permit to speak or put out for the slightest opposition. Mr. Conan, rising and announcing himself as a delegate from Pennsylvania, asked permission to speak, but the President refused, and on his attempting to argue the matter, the police approached and collared him. Gen. Sturges was also on the point of calling attention to the shameful violation of personal rights, when the police edged up to him as though to put him out. Nothing daunted, the General coolly faced them, and as the eyes of the bystanders were fixed on the scene, calmly declared that he would put a bullet through the first man that dared touch him; if he couldn't have free speech, he would have at least personal liberty. The Duncan squad, grown incantious and insolent with the easy triumphs of the morning, kept up a continuous fusilade of irreleotions and questions to attract attention and

The Committee business fully settled, the first thing in public gatherings was still held off, and the novel proceeding was beheld of a convention gravely carrying on the business of deliberation without an accredited mem-One daring man did call attention to the anomaly, but the President blandly squelched the inquiry by asserting that the Committee had a report, which would be forthcoming in good time. When fully two hours had been wasted in obviously prearranged sidissues, and the sweltering delegates were considering an adjournment for dinner, the business of nominations was cautiously brought in. Some show of animation followed, though an inquiring member again tried the President's patience by demanding how a candidate could be nominated by a body whose credentials were still in doubt. But to the rest this was no impediment and, in accordance with the caucus arrangements decided in the New-York rooms, Chas. O'Conor was brought out as the nomince for President. A wild furor of cheers of New-York demanded that he be nominated without the formula of a ballot, Greatteheering, with some feeble dissent, followed, irritated by the small voice of an antique Iowan, who, mounted on a bench, and waving his arms wildly, and glaring with unspeakable ferocity at an imaginable enemy of O'Conor through a very dim pair of spectacles, shrickingly demanded a nom by acclamation. A noisy cry of assent followed, led again with the obdurate "no, no" of some opponent of Then there was a loud demand for the expulsion of the negative voters, because as this was a true Democratic Convention, no one had a right to oppose the majority. Firmly believing this Mr. Duncan skipped about with surprising agility, and ishricked out, " They are traitors and Greeley men! This Convention is a unit for O'Coner. I know it is!" He didn't say why he knew it, but most of those who heard him were pretty well aware of the basis of his assurance. He demanded a vote by States to find that every member of the Convention would stand by Charles O'Conor. The roll was called, not a third of the States giving a response. ANOTHER LIVELY ROW.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. O'CONOR.

The tally went on smoothly until Ohio was reached. when 28 votes were given for Ohio and four for Geo. H. Pendleton. With this Duncan leaped wildly to a chair and denounced the four as Greeley men, and announced that they should leave the Convention. This was the signal for new confusion, and the inside clique at once made a rush for the offenders, Duncan leading the Violent altereation was then carried on was lost to the reporters. Duncan's shrill voice could be heard in urging the crowd to "Put them out," "make them withdraw!" He again made himself conspleu above the shoulders of the group, and declared that he could prove that one of the four was the Secretary of a Greeley Club in Cincinnati. Something like order was finally restored, and then one of the four rising, declared himself a true Democrat, who had never supported Greeley and never would, and he claimed the right of expressing his preference in a Convention claiming to be Democratic. This rather caught the notion of some of the young members, and slight applause followed. Another Ohioan responded that it was a disgrace to sit with men who could vote against Charles O'Conor, and especially for a man that had sold himself to Greeiey, as Pendleton had. This aroused Dunean to a new effort. He plunged about wildly, inciting his Sergeant-at-Arms to put out the intruders. The intrepld four still held out and calmly faced the angry crowd, resolutely refusing to retract and defiautly ignoring the threats of expulsion. While this animating interlude was going on the chief head man of O'Brien's gang was walking about with an important air, and confiding his master's wishes to the subservient crowd from New-York. In the end the vote for O'Conor was declared nnanimous, though the four of the Ohio delegation maintained their right to vote for Pendicton. The Presdent then read a telegram which was to be sent to the nominee, and pending the answer, the selection of ; Vice-President was brought on.

SELECTING A VICE-PRESIDENT. For this place there were innumerable aspirants since O'Conor's respectable name was to head the ticket-Pitch, Edgerton, H. A. Wise, Lyons, Brick Pomeroy, and other high-toned metal suitable to the taste of the gathering. The Bowery henchman of O'Brien put up the name of that statesman, but no one seemed anxious to aid the discriminating selection. The actual contest settled down, however, between John Q. Adams and Edgerton of Indiana, Adams's chances being greatly the pest, though the letter read by Duncan, which virtually assented to and solicited the nomination, the Western men were as obstinate as if the thing were real and the office to be disposed of would really come to the man named. Speeches of the stereotyped character, denying sectiona bias and kindred weakness, were made in profusion and with the usual result. The instinct of locality received its usual illustration, the Western men voting almost solidly for Edgerton the Eastern for Adams, and the Two ballots in rapid succession gave no one a two-thirds majority, and finally on the third Adams received the requisite number of votes when the West broke en masse for the successful candidate. The thing was not accomplished, however, without bitter wrangling and some disappointment to the personal friends of A. P. Edgerton, who, it seems, coveted the place greatly. was extelled as a man so purely Democratic that he had refused a Greeley nomination to Congress in his district, and as a reward for this, it was claimed, should have been put on the ticket.

THE ELECTION OF GRANT THE ONLY OBJECT so short, and, with such brilliant prospect of defeating Greeley, there was to be no measure spared. He was of opinion that only men of the highest character, who It was further desirable to do this as it would help defeat Hendricks in October, and the Edgerton candidacy was strongly pressed by the Grant people for that reason alone. The editor of The St. Louis Democrat, who rejoices in the slaughter of Colfax, undertook the nomination of Edgerton, and from a very small chance worked him forward shead of Adams on the second ballot, and was in a fair way to carry him through on the next ballot had not Duncan, who held the Adams interest in charge, protested and threatened to have the attention of the Convention called to "Mack's" op-"Well," said that gentleman, "this Convention either for Grant or Greeley, and now, is this for Greeley!" "No, of country responded Duncan. "Well, then it for Grant," returned Mack, "and if you carry out the programme properly you must give us belp where we need it most. The nomination of Education will defeat

Hendricks in Indiana. If we can carry Indiana we can earry the country, and Adams is of no use to us." conversation was by no means reserved or secret. In-deed, throughout the day the statements in the Convention were all to this purport, and no one concealed that the purpose of the work in hand was to keep Grant safe. Notwithstanding the Greeley craze that had taken pos session of the Democracy, Mr. Monroe of Indiana, with more frankness than discretion, admitted that all efforts should be directed to the breaking up of the Greelev combination, no matter at what cost; and if he could only be defeated, the end of the true Democracy would

have been fully gained. SPECIMEN BOURBON SPEARERS. So well satisfied was the assemblage at this excellent work achieved, that a general speech-making followed, and most of the speakers, forgetting the work, exposed the secret working of the sham Convention. Mr. Golladay, not wholly unknown to national fame as the gentle-man who found advantage in cadet sales, edified the Convention with a highly poetic speech, defining and illustrating the ways of political honesty, and the great virtue of consistency. Warming with his theme, and intoxicated by the congenial presence of the O'Brien ex-employes of political morality, he branched out broadly and apostrophized the angels of beauty and ministers of grace to attend the issues of this miraculous council. Mr. Golladay is a very stout personage, with an excessively red and shiny face, eloquent of a more congenial stimulant to color tuan the balmy air of his native Kentucky. His eye is uncertain and restless, and even in his loftiest poetic flights one could not but remember that these shifting orbs had fallen before the condemning verdict of his fellow lawmakers when he was expelled from their company for dishonest practices. This unpleasant reminise was not, however, held against him by Straight friends, and his florid declamation was listened to with the keenest attention by his ancient and congenial associates. In this good humor Gen. Joseph Geiger of Ohio was forced upon a bench and retailed a series of barroom vulgarities which carried the Convention into a babel of appreciation. He was a little ashamed afterward of the exhibition, and sald apologetically one must speak to his audience, and to show that he made no mistake it is only necessary to add that the crowd refused to let him finish or sit down, but kept him retailing filthy anecdotes for fully an hour to the exclusion of such business as the Convention might have before it. But the Convention in reality had o more business. All that could be done was to get the reply from O'Conor and then the work would be com plete. At 2 o'clock a recess was voted upon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention straggled together again at 3. Hardly half of these present in the morning were in the hall. It was shrewdly given out that O'Conor was as good as pledged to take the nomination, and with this assurance a considerable number of those who came in good faith, thinking the real work of the meeting at an end, took the early evening trains and returned to their homes. This the managers foresaw would simplify the work that must follow. Up to the last moment the leaders were instrumental in keeping alive the belief that O'Conor would accept, and it was even reported on the authority of Duncan that a dispatch had come stating that he could not refuse the nomination as tendered by the Convention. This gained instant credence, as the hurriedly jumbled platform, which was but imperfectly understood by the Convention, was said to be in substance the points elaborated in O'Conor's letter. So, taking the thing for granted, many of the newspaper men left on the early train, including ithe Associated Press people, and when the evening session began, between 3 and 4, the correspondents' places, as well as those of the delegates, were well emptied, and the work began with a lifeless throng. More than an hour was devoted to the tedious discussion of the General Committee, and the vision for filling vacancies, which drew out a fierce conflict from the backwoodsmen.

MR. O'CONOR REFUSES THE HONOR. But the supreme moment finally came when the long expected dispatch from O'Conor was announced. The unruly mob of disputants subsided into breathless siience, and the President explained that two dispatches had been received from Mr. O'Coner, and that one, which implied privacy to a certain extent, addressed to himself, he would read first, as it seemed more conclusive than the other. As he read the faces of the few re-maining delegates changed to a look of blankness and chagrin. A certain number who evi-dently knew from the first the result of all this sham kept quiet and averted their faces, but the effect in the main was indescribably ludicrous. The President faltered as he reached the concluding syllable, and the poor, cheated wretches, after the sweltering work of the day, began to realize the swindle played upon them. But a new wire was already ready, and after deon the telegraphic authorities when it was suggested the telegram might be a forgery, but it finally settled itself on the Convention that it was true. What should be done ! The hopeless ones gave up and cried: "Break up and go home. Our work is ineffectual. We cannot succeed without O'Conor."

THE AMERICAN LAMARTINE ALSO DECLINES. But Mr. Moreau of Indiana had too keen an appreciation of bargain and sale, and knew too well that he would be held accountable to his employer, Martin, and while the zeal of the assembly were as if dazed, he sprung up on a bench with a well simulated enthusiasm and called for the nomination of the President of the Convention, Judge Lyons, to the place vacated by O'Conor. The crowd, excited and confused to imbe-cility, favored this brilliant maneuver, and in an nstant almost the Chairman found himself nominee of his ewn Convention, the mover of the resolution kindly putting the question to the house and announcing the result. The old gentleman was un questionably considerably surprised. He is very evidently in earnest in his straightness, and hopes for the days of Jackson before he is gathered to his fathers. Indescribable confusion and perplaxity followed this movement. The members not knowing whether to accept this work as a joke or not, looked about helplessly for escape from this difficulty. The President, however, was not wholly overcome by the unexpected honor, and, in a long speeth, he solemnly discussed the state of the case and advised deliberation before making such an important move as the nomination of a candidate. So declining gracefully the unconsidered honor conferred upon him berefused to consider the action of the Convention valid as he was not in a position to be nominated. The excitement having pretty

PROOF THAT GRANT IS RUNNING THE CON VENTION.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATE DECLARES THAT CAMERON'S COMMITTEE PAID THE BILLS OF IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4 .- Some new facts as to the composition of the delegates sent hither by the Grant managers have come to light to-day. No one who examines the men closely could for a moment fail to re-cognize the degraded material of which the New-York and Pennsylvania gangs were composed, but the affidavits of some reputable and honest men who have been inveigled into the movement clearly attest the prevailing character of the Grant alies. Mr. Fisk Conrad, a Pennsylvania delegate, who was silenced and thrown out by the Duncan gang this morning, has found the means of

tiate his declaration by affidavit. The following he has CARD FROM FISK CONRAD TO THE TRUE DEMOCRACY OF

making his case known to the public, and can substan

CARD FROM FISK CONRAD TO THE TRUE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Representing the Vilia District of Pennsylvania in the Convention assembled in this city under the cail of Bianton Duncan, I made several attempts to-day in the Convention to be heard. This was denied me, and in the most discourteous manner, by the President, who himself occupied at least two hours in a footish gasconade about Dickens's Poily Varden. My object was to expose the treachery of the Cameron-Hartrantt thieves of my own State. The Pennsylvania delegation was composed of all Grant men except myself, so tone of whom ever intend to vote for the nominee of this Convention. Their tradsportation to this Convention was obtained and paid for by the Grant people. My own, and those of five others, each representing a district in Pennsylvania, I procured in the office of the Grant State Central Committee of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, corner of Eicht and Walnut-sits., over a well known tailoring establishment. For this transportation I had an order from Sipes, Chairman of the Bouroon State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. That order was obeyed by the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Bob Mackey, who is well known as one of Cameron's subjects. The band of music that accompanied us was furnished and paid for by the same Grant

SYRACUSE CONVENTIONS.

THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR NOT DECIDED UPON.

CROWDED WITH PEOPLE.

HARMONIOUS SESSIONS OF THE TWO BODIES-ELOQUENT AND ABLE SPRECHES—JUDGE CHURCH THE POSSIBLE NOMINEE—THE CITY

SYRACUSE, Sept. 4.-Except that the two Conventions have completed their organizations, there is little in the way of accomplished work to report to-night. The Conference Committees have been appointed, and have been in session most of the afternoon and evening The Republican Committee consists of eight members, headed by Gov. Fenton, and the Democratic Committee of five, headed by Mr. Tilden. Their deliberations have been entirely harmonious, but from various reasons their work has consumed much time. To-night they presented a plan for nominating the electoral ticket, which has been adopted by both Conventions. The delegates to the respective Conventions from each Congress District have named a representative for each district, and the said representatives, who constitute a Joint Committee of 64-32 Republicans and 32 Democrats-will report to the Convention to-morrow, a full electoral ticket upon which both parties will be fairly represented. The m ner of appointing the Joint Committee is this: The Democratic delegates met separately and by Congress reported to and accepted by the Democratic Convenion. The Liberal Republicans did likewise. The Committee appointed by the Liberal Republicans then proceeded to Wieting Hall, where they joined the Demo crats and held their consultation. The above arrangement appears to be perfectly satisfactory to all con-

There is very little to report in regard to the Governership question. Whether Judge Church will be the candidate will depend in a great measure on the spirit which the Democratic Convention will manifest when the business of making the nomination comes before it. If the Convention imperatively demands Judge Church, its determination will probably overcome the Judge's disinclination to accept the honor. Without venturing on a prediction, it is very perceptible that the epinion that Judge Church will be chosen as man to defeat the venerable Dix is generally prevalent. It is generally conceded that Judge Church can do this slight piece of work more thoraghly than any other man before the Convention, and that his nomination would kindle an enthusiasm which would extend beyond the limits of the State of New-York. Church and Buckalew, Dix and Hartranft; what contrast would these names present!

cerned, and will result, no doubt, in the nomination of

an electoral ticket composed of the best men in the

Of course there has been active canvassing by the friends of the candidates who will compete for the honor should Judge Church not be compelled to run. Of these, appear to be most prominent. The friends of neither claim a majority of delegates. Their respective supporters are earnest and active, and the apprehension of difficulties growing out of this state of feeling strengthens the destre for Judge Church.

The Democrats made very good choices for temporary and permanent Chairmen. The speeches of Messrs. Faulkner and Beebe were short and to the point, and were deservedly received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. Mr. Tilden, on calling the Convention to order, made one of his usual polished addresses, defining with great clearness and logical power the name of Mr. Greeley was received with deafening cheers, and if there was any one in Convention affected in the slightest degree with Bourbonism the closest scrutiny failed to detect him. A representative from the Liberal Republican Convention, who came to announce the ap-pointment of the committee to select Presidential Electors, was received with tremendous applause, the delegates all standing up in their places to receive him, and a special committee being appointed to conduct him to the platform. He seemed to be regarded as typical at once of peace and victory, bringing both the clive branch and laurel.

The crowd seems to be greater to-day than ever. The spacious hotels and broad streets of the city are crowded night and day. The Grant people, if there are any in Syracuse, remain quietly in their bouses, being sick and MIDNIGHT.-The Conference Committees, after an ex

tended discussion to-night, in which the most perfect narmony and a disposition to be conciliatory prevailed, adjourned to meet to-morrow at 8 o'clock. Although no decision was reached, it seemed to be the general underhand been received and which was not readily compre-hended, no one knowing whether it was intended as an acceptance or declination, much indignation was wasted of the State ticket proper to the Demoerats. Two other plans have been submitted. One, that the Liberal Republicans should take both the Congressman at Large and the Lieutenant-Governor; the other, that they should have the Congressman at Large and Prison Inspectors. But the Committees seem strongly inclined to a concession of the State ticket proper to the Democrats, the Liberal Republicans reserving simply the Congressman at Large. In the latter event, the most prominent man now is the Hon. Wm. Dorscheimer of Buffalo, although Merritt, Depew, and others have been mentioned. Depew and Merritt have both declared that they are not candidates. The Church movement continually gains strength. Kings County delegates declare openly that they mean to vote for him, and secure his nomination, no matter what his friends may do to prevent it. There are indications of a spirited contest in the Convention between Kernan, Schell, and Beach, and with the probability that the contest will lie mainly between Kernan and Schell. The belief of the better informed seems to be that this contest will only insure the general agreement of the two Conven tions to unite on Church and push him forward. If Church should be nominated, there is considerable talk of renominating Beach for Lieutenant-Governor. Still another proposition is to nominate Gen. Slocum for the second place on the State ticket. The subject of Tilden's retention at the head of the Demoeratic State Committee is also a matter of discussion and there is more or less talk against it. There seems at present, however, little doubt that he will be able to aintain his position. Kings County, which has been counted against him, is pretty sure to sustain him.

> WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION THE HALL CROWDED WITH DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION— SPEECHES AND A SONG—HIGH CHARACTER

> OF THE DELEGATES—A PROCESSION.
> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SYRACUSE, Sept. 4.-Shakespeare Hall, the place of meeting of the Liberal Republican Convention was bardly of sufficient capacity to contain the immense delegation and concourse of spectators which surged into it to-day at noon, delegates entered two by two as had marched from the Vanderbilt House, and at once took their seats and waited for the few who came afterward, occasionally cheering and applauding the appear ance of delegates whose names are particularly prominent in the politics of the State. The character of the Convention, as indicated by the names and distinction of its delegates, is the subject of much favorable comment here, and the entire harmony of its purposes with those of the sister Convention in Wieting Hall in seeking to select the strongest candidates without regard to local partiality inspires [confidence and enthusiasm. The Convention came to order upon the appearance of Gen. John Cochrane, Chairman of the State Committee, upon the platform. His address was interrupted all through with the most flattering demonstration of approval, and, at its close, vociferous cheers for the Cincinnati nominees. After the hearty applause which greeted Mr. Younglove's speech as temporary Chairman had subsided, the roll of delegates was then called, and the different names were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. The real work of the Convention was inaugurated by a resolution for a Committee of Conference, which was offered by Senator Fenton, and which gave rise to a spirited and, it seemed at one time, a sharp discussion. The question was satisfactorily settled, and a recess taken till 4

Conference Committees were not ready to report, and as the Democratic Convention had adjourned till 7 and calls began to be made for speakers.

Channey M. Depow, Wm. Dorsbeimer, B. F.
Willia John Cochrane, and others was leading

called for. As none responded, Gen. Cochrane was goodnaturedly forced to mount the platform and take charge of a mass meeting. Mr. Parkhouse of Clinton sang a campaign song with a rousing chorus all round, and subsequently Mr. Hunter, the colored delegate from

New-York, delivered an effective speech, which elicited the most enthusiastic applause and cheers. He said:

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH. MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: We are, at the present time, upon the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in the United States. We are satisfied that our cause is just we are satisfied that the time has arrived when he men and honest principles must reign supreme in this country. We have before us for our votes an old gentle man who has been known throughout the country for the past 30 years. We have an honest old patriot [ap plausej nominated by the Cincinnati Conven tion and afterward indersed by the Bal-timore Convention, and notwithstanding these

plantsej nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and notwithstanding these two Conventions, representing the Republican and Democratic parties of the United States, we have another clement that has never affiliated with either party. We have an element composed of persons who have never been known in politics. We have an element composed of men who have heretofore refrained from putting their naliots into the box, because they believed there were enough citizens who knew what was best for their interests, and therefore remained at home; but this election will bring out the aged and decrepit and those arriving at the age of manhood, and they will deposit their votes for Greeley and Brown. [Great applause.]

We have the right to be cheerful. We have every reason to believe that the opposition will be routed, horse, foot, and dragoon. But we do not propose that the rank and file shall be destroyed, however, because we propose to let them come in and caloy the iruits of good government. [Applause.] We have come to a time when konest men have cone away the differences of political opinion. There are orators abroad whe tell us that Horace Greeley may get a large portion of the white vote, but he cannot get any of the negro vote; but we wish to tell them that we can count in American citizens of every description. Men of African descent dare come forward and delare themselves for Horace Greeley, because in him is the salvation of American citizens, As long ago as 1869 was originated what was known in the State of Virginia as the Conservative party, composed of true, good, stanch, and solid Republicans of the white race and those intelligent men of the black race who dared to throw aside Grantism and the tyraony piaced upon them by the conrupt carpet-baggers and scalawags of the South. To-day table men stand around the Cincinnati nominee, and they will cast their votes in large numbers for the Liberta teket. We have, to-day, in the South, I am proud to say, many colored men who are enlisted in Horace Greeley's interests vonderful ticket of Grant, after which the Colook another recess until 7 o'clock.

that the Liberal Republicans have here new the best Republican Convention that has assembled in this State for the last 10 years, embracing more of the honored and

The universal remark, yesterday and to-day, has been

for the last 10 years, embracing more of the honored and trusted leaders, who are certain to have large constituencies behind them, and containing fewer of the speculators and adventurers who hang on the skirts of a party only to profit by their connection with it. The Democrats themselves are enthusiastic in praise of the Liberal Convention. Syracusans express the same opinion of it, and add that they have never had a political gathering here before half so numerously attended.

The procession here to-night of the various Greeley and Brown Cubs of this city and from adjacent towns was the finest torch-light procession ever seen in Syracuse. There was not a single person in it not a voter. The arrangements for the display were very complete and successfully carried out. The procession was neared by the Hoa. Geo. F. Comstock and the Hoa. Thos. G. Aivoard as Chief Marshalls, Col. J. Dean Hawley, Chief of Staff; next came a regimental band, the various clubs following, and visiting clubs bringing up the rear. Fireworks and colored lights of every description marked and brightened the line of march, which was through all the principal streets. In length the line was over half a mile, and the number is variously estimated at from 1,600 to 2,500. Nearly all the mea were uniformed with the traditional white hat and coat, and the marching of itself was exceptionally good. It was also noticeable that the streets were filled with sympathizers from the resident population.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF GEN. COCHRANE -- EX-SPEAKER YOUNGLOVE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN-HIS SPEECH-PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE CON-VENTION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] SYRACUSE, Sept. 4.—The Liberal Republican Conventiou assembled in Shakespeare Hall at 121 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by Gen. Cochrane, Chairman of the Central Committee on Proceedings. The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bailey. Gen. Cochrane then addressed the Convention

SPEECH OF GEN. COCHRANE. STATE OF NEW-YORK: It is not a very long time since on the 1st of May last, a Convention of intelligent and honest gentlemen assembled at Cincinnati in search of purity in government and honesty in administration [Applause.] Their labors were blessed with a success which announced to the world the Cincinnati platform [applause], and Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown [applianse] its appropriate exponents. In an instant there was a flash of enthusiasm over this land, and all (applause) its appropriate exponents. It there was a flash of enthusiasm over this land, and all were gratified with the encouraging prospect. Head-long the news flew, until people after people of all the States rising in enthusiasm, the whole country was aglow with the fervor of a popular revolution. (Applause, Tennessee sprang to arms. The South was flided with the energy of a hope long dead within her bosom. The West recebouded from New-England hill to hill until it swept insits glorious flight through all the valleys and over all the mountains of the land. An ancient party swing room its moorings and embarked on that current which events are proving not to be a mere temporary current, but a permanent take; that tide which leads on to fortuna and to renewed prosperity in public affairs. Forgetini of their traditions, abandoning their party lines, they assumed the cause of the people, and at Baltimore ratified and affirmed the Cheinnati platform as an expression of the honesty of the people of the Union. (Great applause.) What a spectacle was that! The Democratic party—the party of near a century's growth, departing from its traditions, leaving its ancient lines and cleaving with an unsurpassed unanimity to the principies of the people who had made the lifelong enemy of that party the exponent of these principles a generosity, a magnanimity unequated. If with stand upon the historic pare a glorious spectacle for all time.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-YORK.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-YORK.

When the announcement of that most glorious act of Cincinnati was received in our State of New-York, there was action throughout its vast borders, and from town to town, from county to county the torch of revotown to town, from county to county the torch of revolution passed. Chubs, organizations, and local committees were displayed in all parts, and now here we stand with a county organization in each of the 60 counties of the State (applause), with a full delegation here present from all or its 123 districts. [Applause.] I look down upon this audience. I scrutinize the features of those who represent the large and intelligent constituency behind them, and I am impressed with the noted fact, admitted and commented upon by all, that a more respectable, a more wise body of men never has been assembled in a representative capacity before. So, gentlemen, with this recling of glowing cordulity throughout our borders, this evidence of revolution throughout our entire State; with these plaudits, these cheers, and with this irrepressible enthusiasm before us, it is that I direct you for an instant to passe upon the assertion that our revolution is moving backward. What mean, then, these votes from the East! What means that vigor of purpose throughout the entire South! Do you suppose that panie is evidenced by symptoms like these two, gentlemen of the Convention, if this be a Greeley panie, let our adversaries beware of the cultusiasm of November next. [Applause and cheers.] But I should netain you no longer from the routine of the Convention, You are laying the foundations of the party of the future securely. You will place its corner-stone in principle, and rear a noble superstructure that shail endure forever. Act wisely, gentle men of the Convention, and be assured that you will act successfully.

The Hon Burt Van Horn moved that the Hon. T. G. Younglove be made temporary Chairman, which was carried unanimously. The Hon Burt Van Horn and Hobart Kruin were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr. Younglove to the canair.

Mr. Younglove, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows: lution passed. Clubs, organizations, and local commit-

SPEECH OF MR. YOUNGLOVE. FELLOW LIBERAL REPUBLICANS-GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am profoundly impressed with the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I see before me and around me men who were first and foremost in the great combat which disenthralled and made free millions of the human race. Your work was one of kumanity. It has been completed, and the impress which it has made is forever to remain in the hearts of the present and succeeding generations, and its record will be ineffaceable in the Constitution of the States. This work done, another remains, resulting from this contest. It is to heat up the wounds it has caused; it is to allay, assuage, and bury in oblivion, as far as possible, the envenomed recollection of the past; cause a feeling of Christman PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS. ARRIVAL OF PRINCE BISMARCK AT BERLIN-MORE ASSURANCES OF THE PEACEFUL,INTEN-TIONS OF THE EMPERORS.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872. Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor of the Empire, returned to Berlin from the country, yesterday. To-day he called on Prince Gortschakoff, and subsequently had an audience with the Emperor William.

The Provincial Correspondens (a semi-official organ) eavs the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin has not for its object the mere exchange of assurances of personal friendship. Its purpose is to give the world a piedge of the continuance of the entente cordiale between Germany, Russia, and Austria, and unmistakable evidence that the great neighboring empires of Eastern Europe have accepted the new order of things growing out of Sedan and other, German battle-fields. Europe may rely that the aim of the conference is peace, although the festivities attending it may be largely of a military char acter. This triple contord means the maintenance of a peaceful and settled condition for Europe.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC-ITS PEACEFUL CELEBRATION.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1873. No popular demonstrations were made anywhere to-day, the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic. The troops in this city were kept under arms at their barracks, as a precautioury measure. Banquets in honor of the day were given here and at Lyons, Toulouse, and other cities, but they were of a semi-private character. A dispatch from Marseilles at connecs that the conflagration in the forests around Marcel has been extinguished and the virlage is safe.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER TO THE AMERICA-SIX CHINAMEN BURNED OR DEOWNED.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 4 .- The Pacific mail steamship America arrived nere on the morning of the 24th inst, At 11 o'clock on the same night the freight deck took fire, and imme liately the whole ship was enveloped in flames, defying all efforts to extinguish them. The vessel burned all night and was totally destroyed, together with the Hong Kong mails, freight, and the luggage of the passengers and officers. The rapid progress made by the ire forced all hands to jump into the water, there not being time even to lower the boats. Six Chinamen were burned or drowned, and ten Chinamen—engineers, storekeeper, steerage watchman, and cook-are missing. The treasure will be recovered. The cause of the fire is un

ceived by the Company in this city from its agen which, in the opinion of the officers, leaves no doubt of the disaster. The America, one of the finest vessels of the line, was a propeller, built at Greenpoint, L. I., in 1869, her measurement being as follows: Length, 363 feet; beam, 49 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; draft of water, 18 feet; tunnage, 4,454. She was commanded by Seth Doane, and was not insured.

HOLLAND.

SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNA-FIGNAL SOCIETY.
THE HAGUE, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872.

The International Congress continues to hold is sessions with closed doors. It is again promised that there will be a public sitting to-morrow.

NO INDICATIONS OF CARLIST MOVEMENTS. Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872

Dispatches from Bayenne report that all is quiet on the Spanish frontier, and there are no indica-tions of Carlist movements. The Carlistaars leaving the frontier provinces for Switzerland and the North of France. The Government of Spain is negotiating with bankers in Paris for a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

OPENING OF THE DIET-SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

PESTH, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872. The Hungarian Diet was opened by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The speech from the throne urges perseverance in the work of internal re-

form, and congratulates the Kingdom and Empire on their happy relations with foreign powers.

CANADA. RETURN OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE DO-

MINION PARLIAMENT. TORONTO, Sept. 4 .- Returns from the differen provinces give the following as the probable result of the elections for members of the Dominion Parliament:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Opposition

Ministerial 36 Independent
Opposition 26 COLUMBIA AND MANITO
Independent 3 Ministerial NOVA-SCOTIA. Ministerma .

Sir Francis Hincks, who was a candidate for Parliament from Ontario and defeated there, has been returned from Vancouver, but Mr. Cartier, who was defeated so badly in Montreal, has failed to find a constituency anywhere else, and is now unseated.

state that the election for Members of the Canadian Parliament, just concluded in British Columbia, was very exciting, and resulted in the choice of De Cosmos and Nathan.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

A POPE COUNTY MURDERER SHOT-THE QUES-TION OF MARTIAL LAW.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 4 .- County Clerk Hickox, Sheriff Dodson, and Deputy Sheriff Williams of Pope County, late murderers, and some others, were, on Saturday evening. Aug. 31, removing unlawfully the county records from Dover, the county sent, and while passing the shop of Mr. Pointer, a blacksmith in the town, fired shots at Pointer, who seized a shot gun which was standing in his shop and fired upon them, instantly killing Hickex. Brewn, one of Hickox and Dodson's friends, was fired upon that night by an unknown person, and dangerously wounded. Dodson, Stewart, and Williams have come here, and are appealing to the Governor for martial law. It is be-lieved that public opinion is too strong against them for the Governor to act on their request.

The Hon. J. Thomas C. Sloan (Republican) is the Liberal Republican and Democratic candidate for Congress in the Southern District of Wisconsin. Lieur.-Gov. Spooner (a life-long Republican) presided over the Convention.

The city election held in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 3d inst., resulted in the choice of Joshua L. Simms, esq., Democrat, for Mayor, who received 2,156 votes to 2.084 for E. J. Dougherty, Republican, making Mr. Simms's majority 72. Each party elected an equal number of the City Council, but the Republicans retain a majority in that body by reason of certain members of that party holding over.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.The Reed House, the principal hotel in Erie,

...John Widmyer, a butcher, age 40, and Willard

....The malt-house of Chas. Rupper & Co., at St., onls, was bursed, resterday, and about \$12,000 worth of malt destroyed, is machinery was damaged about \$2,000; insurance small

....The People's Bank of Nashville suspen yesterday. Its datables are reported to be \$\pi^*.0.00\$. Its amount will nearly at be ultimately available, amount to \$116,000. The has been placed in the hands of G. P. Paurson, as irrates. ... The American brig Michael and Annie, from Daries for Philaselphia with 90,000 feet of hunber, was water-logged Aug. 29, 46 miles north of Darbor, and after vari struck by a gale and turned bottom guyard. Her crew arrived at Savannah yesteriay. There was no insurance on the vessel.

... The diamends, rubies, and sapphires recently thibited at San Francisco as couling from Aranna have been sent to codes for bleedecation. If possible, by the process standing to have recently sold them to American. Physicisc in the commission of the continuous standing to have recently sold them to American.